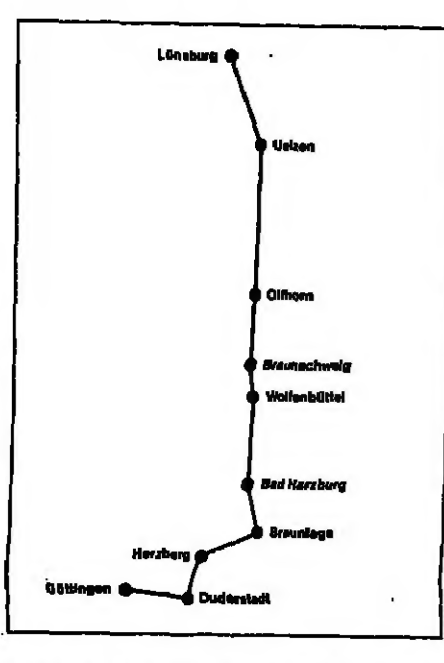




Routes to tour in Germany

The Harz and Heath Route

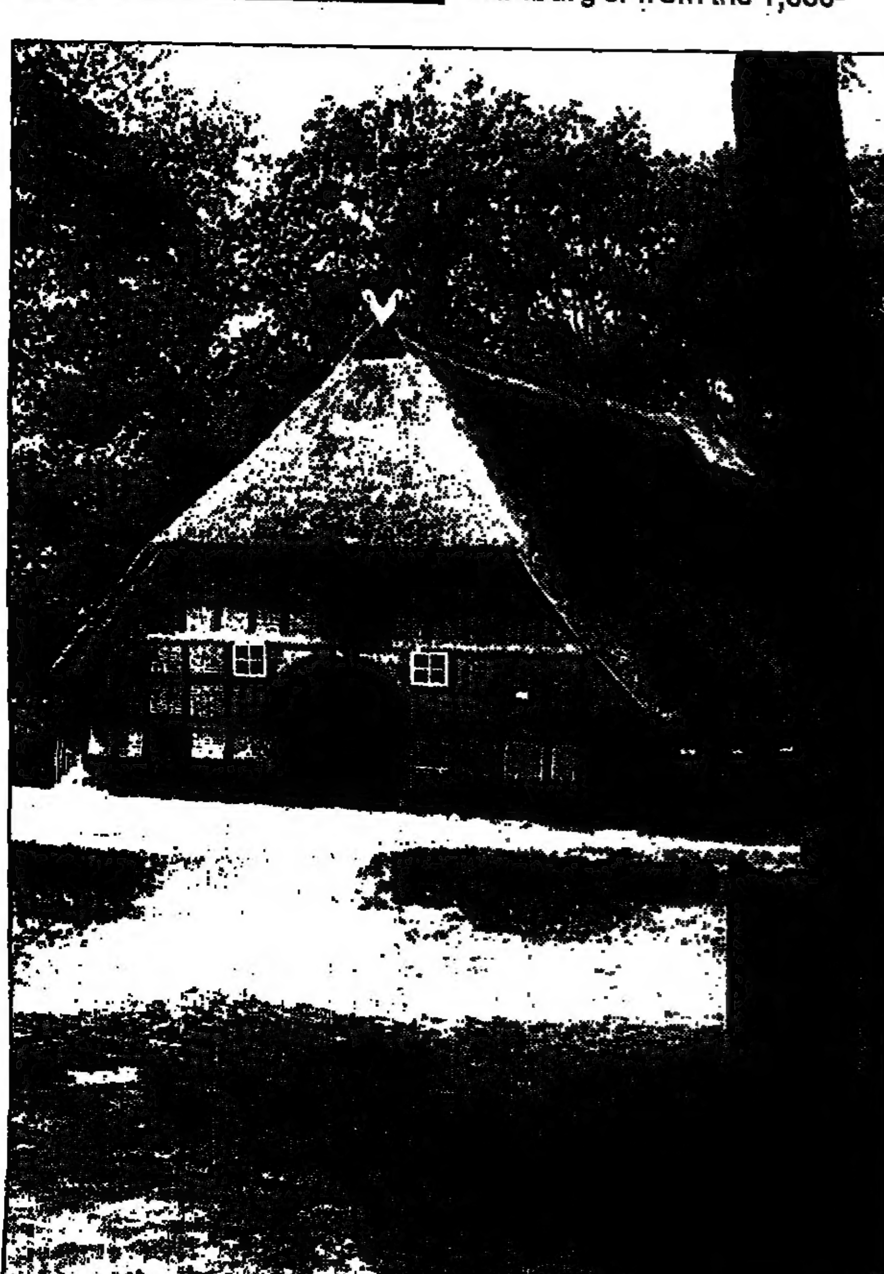


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1 Brunswick
2 An old Lüneburg Heath farmhouse
3 The Harz
4 Göttingen



Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 5 June 1988
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DEPOSE A BRX X

Moscow: much more than just another Summit

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

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He of all Presidents, a man who opposed the detente policy pursued by his predecessors and embarked on an enormous arms build-up, has now outdone them all with his East Bloc contacts.

No US President before him has conferred so often with a Soviet leader. Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachov met in Moscow for the fourth time, and the US leader is reportedly thinking in terms of a fifth encounter.

This impressive background must not be forgotten in the context of day-to-day political debate on difficulties and problems that constantly beset disarmament talks and negotiations in other sectors, especially on human rights and regional conflicts.

Yet here too the Americans cannot but admit that progress has been made. US negotiators may continue to call for Soviet dissidents to be given clear legal rights to freedom of opinion or guaranteed permission to leave the country.

Even in American eyes, however, glasnost and perestroika have already made substantial headway.

US officials well recall that until recently the Soviet Union dismissed any mention of human rights as intervention in their domestic affairs.

The Reagan administration prides itself on the political achievement of having managed to ensure that such tricky issues are regularly discussed by the superpowers.

And they aren't just discussed. Ethnic Germans and Jews are being allowed to leave the Soviet Union again in larger numbers.

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They both hope to jointly make, or at least pave the way for, the next major step forward in disarmament.

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Yet even if this target is not fully achieved in time the US Presidential candidates George Bush and Michael Dukakis both convey the impression of being keen to keep up the good work.

Having said that, the standstill that every new US administration seems to need before it gets off the ground could well occur.

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(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 28 May 1988)

Trunk road

A surprise visitor turned up at a meeting of European transport ministers in Luxembourg. A German circus was in town. At extreme left is Bonn Transport Minister Jürgen Warnke. (Photo: AP)

Euro defence ministers on the defensive

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Besides, many burdens Europeans bear, from conscription to the noise of low-flying military aircraft, cannot be costed in dollars and cents.

Yet European Nato countries are on the defensive. They were forced to admit in Brussels that the United States looked after Western, and thus European, interests outside Nato territory.

So there is nothing absurd about Washington's demand for its European allies in return to pay more of their domestic costs.

The Europeans resorted to delaying tactics in Brussels, resisting US attacks and beating a slow retreat.

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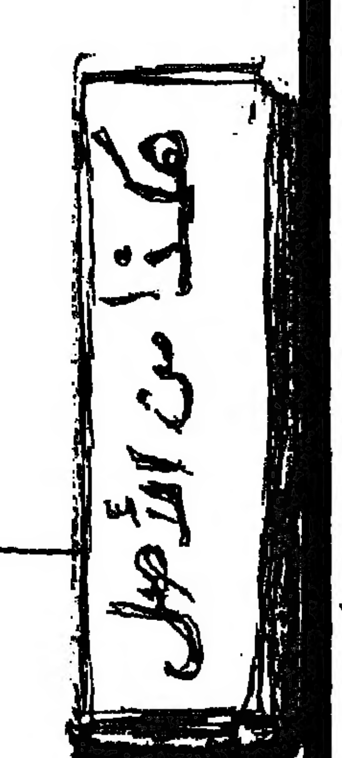
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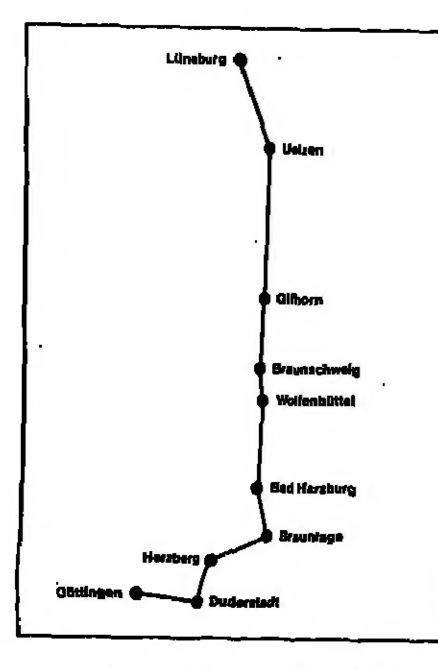
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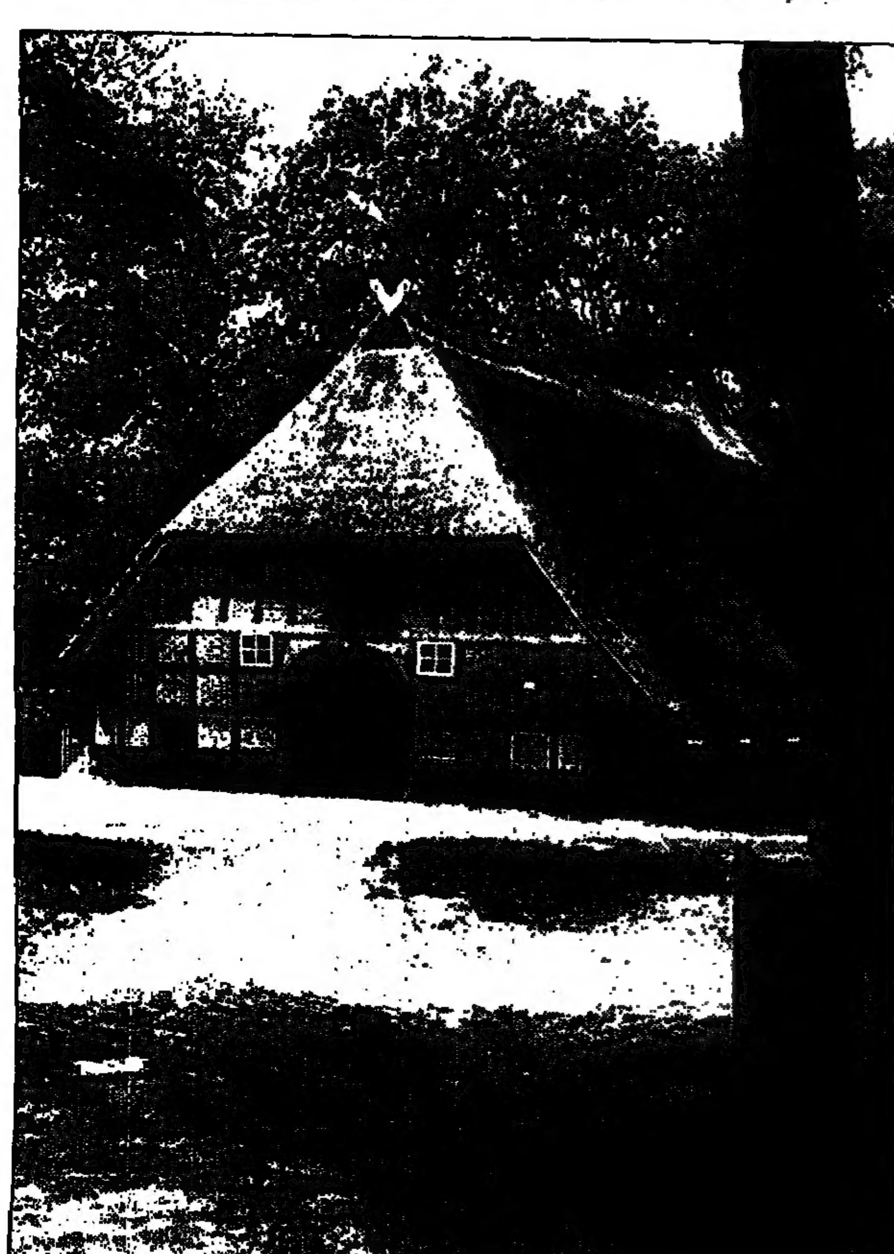
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TRADE

Japan takes its factories to the world

The Japanese Prime Minister, Noboru Takeshita, has been visiting Germany. There was no one major purpose for the visit, but economic relations did play a big role.

Japan is not only an exporter. It manufactures in other countries. The change came during the 1980s as a result of increasing pressure from America and Europe, both of whom feared the repercussions of increasing Japanese imports. A later cause was the rise of the yen.

The change, the most extensive for Japanese industry since the war, was only achieved after a great amount of soul-searching.

Japanese industrialists thought that quality could not be maintained in production works overseas. One firm, motor manufacturer Toyota, kept on saying as much publicly.

But now there are hundreds of Japanese factories in various parts of the world. Japanese industry has simply become more international.

This is obvious in many aspects. Foreign employees can be found in most company headquarters in Tokyo or Osaka. "Japanese" cars are supplied to Japan from plant in the United States.

Led by the major Japanese conglomerates Japanese industry is on the point *of creating for itself a new infrastucture* covering the whole world.

Two different systems can be observed in this process. First, Japanese firms are striving more vigorously to use *the services of other Japanese firms* abroad. This means that more and more auxiliary suppliers are being encouraged to set up abroad.

Volkswagen in Mexico, for instance, are worried that the Japanese are not only expanding their competitive car production but are also penetrating the auxiliary suppliers' industry.

This explains why there are already more than 300 Japanese industrial enterprises in the United States with something like the same number preparing to set up in the US.

The Japanese have taken seriously demands from abroad that Japanese companies should increase the local contribution to real net output and not set up plant abroad that called for just simple assembly methods.

Second, however, major Japanese *concerns are trying hard, in many cases* under the influence of their auxiliary suppliers, to set up an interlinked system in the Far East, making it possible to profit from the low wages in this region while introducing a flexibility that increases their ability to resist trading thunderstorms.

This tendency is particularly marked in the motor industry. Labour-intensive *production operations are being trans-*



ferred to countries with cheap labour costs.

Engine blocks, for instance, cast *abroad are shipped back to Japan for* precision processing. The completed engine is transported to South Korea for cars that are then supplied to the American market.

These mutual supplier relationships are usually safeguarded either by minority Japanese captial participation in the supplier companies or by detailed know-how contracts.

There are already signs that Japanese cars from the auxiliary supplier point of view will be more "international" in construction than German cars.

This means that markets, that limit *the supply of cars from Japan in one* form or another, will be supplied either by company plant in other countries or companies with whom the Japanese

Continued on page 7

Hard lessons in China, but it's no time to give up

A gleam would spring into the eyes of top managers just a few years ago at the very mention of China. It was opening its doors to the world and there were rich pickings to be had in its enormous *markets.*

They thought the mere establishment of commercial connections would be enough to produce huge profits. They have been proved wrong. China is a dif*ficult market — and it is now trying to* throttle back imports.

But it would be disastrous to turn away from China because of this. China, with a population of 1.07 billion, the *most populous country on earth, should* not be under-rated. It is on the way up.

Its most important impulses stem from internal political and economic reforms. Far-reaching changes are taking place. Long-term observers cannot guess where the changes will end.

Capitalism is blossoming. The backbone of China's economy is made up of 90,000 state-owned companies that ac*count for 70 per cent of the country's* gross output value. But the private sector is gaining ground and a fresh wind is blowing through the state-owned organisations.

The Communist Party's key-word for management is "autonomy." For 30 years, after the revolution and the assumption of power by Mao Tse-tung in 1949, factory managers only had to ful*fil the orders issued by the country's* central economic planners.

Now suddenly they have to stand on their own two feet and submit to the rules of business management to be suc*cessful.*

China's strength is that the country has attracted much foreign capital, thanks to generous investment legislation enacted after the opening up of *China.*

Billions have been invested in China — something like DM5bn has been invested in Kwangtung Province alone, Hong Kong's hinterland, over the past *eight years. More than 4,000 joint-ven*tures with foreign firms have been set up in Kwantung — 60 per cent of all ventures of this type in the country — and the number is increasing week by *week.*

New industrial zones for joint-venture companies are mushrooming, bringing new know-how to the country.

Millions of overseas Chinese are now *pumping money in. Even the hostile* Taiwanese government is powerless against signs that millions in capital from the Taiwan island republic are being transferred to mainland China — *where they are heartily welcomed* on the grounds of political expedience.

The Europeans, on the look-out for quick profits, have probably missed the boat.

Up to the end of March there were 1,012 foreign firms in Peking: 333 from Japan, 174 from Hong Kong, 170 from the United States and only 67 from Germany.

The Chinese press *recently gave a* sign of the way things will be going in future. A list of 100 manufactures from mini-buses, tools to refrigerators hit the headlines.

The importation of the items in the list was to be banned because they would be replaced by domestically-produced wares.

The key-words are "import substitution," which many *countries in the* Third World took up unsuccessfully.

But China has the resources to produce goods and iron out quality problems, that bedevil many sectors.

But that is not all. The next step for the country's leadership is to export these products. The pre-requisites for this are there.

The know-how available is astonish*ing. The computer-technology under* the brand-name "Great Wall" has been astonishing, and the successes in space and genetic technology spectacular. These are typical examples of Chinese *achievements.*

The sense of starting-off into a glowing industrial future and the adoption of western life-styles in the cities (that begin with an American Kentucky Fried Chicken take-away close to the *Mao* Mausoleum and end up at advertising posters with Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck) are only one side of China.

On the other side there is an enormous rate of price increases, glaring differences of income, the poverty of many farmers in the countryside, unrecognised environmental problems and the battle against obvious gaps in the system of self-support in foodstuffs.

These are all components that could coalesce to a mighty explosion. Although China is geographically more distant from Central Europe than the Soviet Union, the developments in the country are probably more exciting to observe than the progress of *glasnost* and *perestroika.*

The Chinese have gone down in history as the discoverers of paper, porcelain and explosives.

There is now in the country a younger generation that has learned more of the outside world through television than any other generation. They dream of affluence and a better way of life.

The world can look forward excitedly to what this generation of Chinese will achieve in the future.

Wolfgang Mayer

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 14 May 1988)

The European Community and Comecon, the East Bloc trading group, are to sign a declaration this month which will amount to recognition of each other. The main obstacle, the question of Berlin, appears to have been negotiated. This report appeared in the *Frankfurter Rundschau.*

East and West blocs clear way for a deal

After long and tough negotiations, the final obstacles to a joint declaration between the European Community and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) have been removed.

A declaration has been under discussion since 1985. It is to be signed in the second week of June and will be followed by the establishment of official relations.

The deal was sealed by Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Martin Bange*mann, who went to Moscow to talk in* his capacity as president of the European Council of Ministers. The controversial problem of the "West Berlin clause" was resolved along with other *lesser problems.*

The East Bloc countries backed down from their original stance by allowing West Berlin to be included in the declaration with the usual reference "for the area of application" of the Treaty of Rome.

Between 1973 and 1980 the Comecon was initially interested in an agreement on trade and economic relations.

Brussels, however, insisted that foreign trade policy was only *laid down in* treaty form as a "Community matter" in the European Community, whereas East Bloc countries had not relinquished this right to the Comecon asso*ciation.*

A framework agreement, therefore, was also out of the question.

In view of this situation Rumania drew up two separate agreements with *the European Community in 1980.*

Other agreements on the solution of specific trade problems had already been drawn up between the European Community and individual Comecon *members before 1980.*

After Mikhail Gorbachov became Secretary-General of the CPSU the Comecon renewed its initiative and accepted the previous "joint declaration" proposal made by Brussels.

At the same time most member states held talks on separate agreements. Apart from establishing official relations between the two organisations *the "joint declaration"* envisages cooperation in fields in which there are "reciprocal responsibilities and mutual interests."

The "West Berlin clause" was the only obstacle over the last year or so.

The European Community has traditionally made express reference in all agreements with non-Community countries to the fact that all arrangements apply to the area covered by the Treaty of Rome, which includes West Berlin.

The Comecon tried to do incorporate a supplementary clause in negotiations that existing treaties and agreements (such as the Four Power Agreement and other regulations dealing with Berlin) would not be affected by any agreement between the Europenn Community and the Comecon.

The European Community rejected the various attempts to qualify the content of the agreement.

As in the case of previous agreements with individual East Bloc countries it was agreed that the Comecon would only make a separate declaration stating that the Four Power Agreement will not be affected by the West Berlin clause in the joint declaration.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 May 1988)

BUSINESS

Futures markets: first Liffe, then Soffex; but where is Goffex?

Stockbrokers the world over are now looking towards Zürich where *the Swiss Options and Financial Fu*tures Exchange (Soffex) has begun operations.

This means that another important European financial bastion will be in*volved in futures dealings along with* London, Amsterdam, Paris and Stockholm.

On futures markets shares, bonds, foreign exchange, precious metals and *much more are bought and sold at a* fixed price, but only handed over or taken up at a future date.

The motives behind futures dealings are speculation and the wish for secur*ity among businessmen in times of fluc*tuating interest and currency exchange rates.

A businessman who buys dollars that he needs three months from now, say, does so because he hopes or fears that the price of the American dollar on *spot markets will have climbed over the* today's price on the settlement date.

Last year 12.4 million futures contracts were concluded on the largest European futures exchange, the London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe) in London, 92 per cent more than in the previous year.

The volume of futures sales and purchases options concluded rose by 145 *per cent to 1.2 million deals.*

During the course of the year 54,000 deals representing a turnover of £17.8m were handled on average daily — considerable business that is lost to *Federal Republic stock exchanges.*

Soffex is now in operation. When will Goffex, the German Options and Financial Futures Exchange be going into operation?

Time is pressing for there are already plans in the pipeline in London with the intention of dealing in futures contracts on Federal Republic loan.

Liffe chief executive Michael Jenkins *confirmed to Die Welt* that dealing in these contracts is scheduled to begin in the third quarter of this year.

It seems that the fragmentation of German markets is built into the sys*tem. Market shares could be creamed* off which cannot be won back.

Warnings from German banks tow-

DIE WELT

ards Britain have achieved very little, because the warnings went unheard and because the British are only doing what should have happened here long ago.

A scenario has to be written in the Federal Republic according to which market operators should perform. Anyone who does not recognise this should not complain afterwards if the main actor, the German Share Index, makes its début in London as the Index of Futures Contracts, and not in Frankfurt where it is to be introduced on 23 June.

The "gambling plea" still applies in the Federal Republic. It demotes futures trading to a gamble; there are no legal requirements to ensure that honest trading prevails.

For this reason banks are not allowed to enter into dealings of this sort with private clients.

Bonn is called upon to act. An amendment to the Stock Exchange Law is long overdue. Draft legislation should be ready by the autumn, but that is late, perhaps too late.

Federal Republic banks are well aware of the urgency of the situation.

The establishment of a sponsoring agency for a German futures exchange is planned. The main participants will be the three main commercial banks. The savings banks organisation will probably take part via the German Central Giro Institution and the trades union bank would represent the cooperative banks.

Other credit institutions will be involve as well so that presumably all banking sectors will be represented.

The establishment of such an organisation is only the beginning, however. A schedule for the future must be drawn up. Should dealings be only concerned with blue chip stocks at the beginning, as in Zürich, or also index contracts, interest dates, currency and so on?

The widest possible range of dealings should be recommended in view of the competition.

How much security should market operators put up for their dealings? The margin of requirement could be one third. How high should trading commissions be? Via which EDP system should dealings be handled and with what team of people?

Should the futures exchange cooperate with other international exchanges, with the Chicago exchange, for instance, the world's largest? Should the exchange be located in Frankfurt?

If the futures exchange does not begin operations until the end of 1989, as planned, then the largest slice of the cake will have been devoured.

The future of the futures exchange will be in Zürich or London.

Hanno Wiedenhaus

(Die Welt, Bonn, 20 May 1988)

Continued from page 6

manufacturer has cooperation agreements.

Japanese car production capacity in the United States of two million units a year is not only designed to serve American requirements.

Some of these cars will be supplied to Europe, pre-supposing that the dollar exchange rate is beneficial of course. Europe will hardly bar America-produced Japanese cars from its markets.

Conversely, Japanese manufacturers will in future offer under their own trade-mark cars originating from South Korea, Taiwan or one day from countries in South-East Asia.

This helps to save costs and overcome trading barriers.

The Japanese electrical engineering industry is not far behind the car manufacturers. In one respect it is ahead of the automobile industry.

A sizable part of the Japanese domestic market for household electrical appliances is supplied with manufactures from other parts of Asia.

Due to this extensively-computerised Japanese production has been mothballed. Women in South-East Asia produce appliances cheaper than robots in Japan.

Furthermore, despite guarantees of employment, Japanese industry is reducing its labour force within Japan.

In the first place this guarantee of employment only applies anyway to a part of the labour force, then many Japanese industrialists have found ways of laying off long-service personnel.

Because of its reduction in its labour force the Japanese steel industry will probably soon be in a position to outbid the modern South Korean steel industry, with its low production costs and low wages.

In the general view of Japanese industrialists a high-wage country like Japan can only survive and remain in the forefront of technical progress with a maximum of flexibility as regards labour and a minimum of permanent employees.

Obviously social change is linked to this. The Japanese are of the view, however, that they will also succeed in this shift.

Peter Odrich

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 May 1988)

The retirement of F. Wilhelm Christians has left Alfred Herrhausen as the sole chief executive of Deutsche Bank, Germany's biggest commercial bank. Since Deutsche Bank is the biggest shareholder in the country's biggest industrial group, Daimler Benz (with 28.5 per cent), Herrhausen is a powerful man. Deutsche is thinking about diversifying its financial services. At 58, Herrhausen is likely to be in charge for some time to see the policy develop. This article was written for Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung by Jürgen Jeske.

Now there's just one Herr in the Haus

Despite Herrhausen's position, he is not all-powerful because Deutsche Bank's board decisions have to be unanimous.

But he does wield enormous influence now that, as at the time of Hermann J. Abs, there is only one speaker *(Vorstandssprecher,* board speaker, which means roughly, chairman of the board).

F. Wilhelm Christians, who discovered Herrhausen and who was his co-chairman, has moved to the supervisory board.

Herrhausen is also head of the supervisory board of Germany's largest industrial organisation, Daimler-Benz, in which the Deutsche Bank is the largest shareholder.

Traditionally the bank has been a political adviser since Abs headed it and Adenauer was Chancellor. Herrhausen is close to Chancellor Kohl and advises him. Whether the advice is always taken is another matter.

Herrhausen is used to power. His self-confidence is enormous so that his outlook from such heights will not make him dizzy but rather give him a view for new goals.

His ability to see things through is not the only reason for his swift rise. He has a sharp, analytical mind, a strategically far-sighted view, the ability to take reverses in his stride, a brilliant ability to express himself and considerable self-discipline.

He has charisma and only his hands betray that he was formerly a hockey player who could play it tough.

His grandfather was a manual labourer, his father a land surveyor with Ruhrgas AG in Essen. But his career did not have its beginnings in his cradle, although he was sent to the Nazi élite school at Feldafing, near Munich.

At the end of the war he was 15. He remembers well the destroyed cities of the Ruhr, deprivation and working below ground in the mines.

He wanted to study philosophy, but the faculty was over-crowded, so he had to study economics, which he says he did not want to do.

His inclination towards philosophy remains. Unlike most other businessmen, Kant is not his model to look up to but Sir Karl Popper whose principle of permanent self-correction has become a basic guide to his life.

By the time he was 22, he had a bachelor of commerce degree. He obtained a doctorate by the time he was 25. While studying for it he worked as a management assistant with Ruhrgas and Vereinigte Elektrizitätswerke (VEW).

By 1956 he was a senior executive with VEW — a *Handelsbevollmächtigter.*

Used to power... Alfred Herrhausen. (Photo: Poly-Press)

Eleven years later he was a member of the board, responsible for finance.

He was discovered by Christians there who brought him into the Deutsche Bank as a deputy board member. A year later he was made a full board member.

When in 1985 Wilfried Guth exchanged his position as board spokesman to become chairman of the Deutsche Bank's supervisory board, the managing board voted Herrhausen to be his successor.

Abs made the Deutsche Bank the most successful and excellent financial institution in the Federal Republic. Abs personified his generation of bankers.

Herrhausen is more the head of an organisation. He will transform the bank with his energies into a bank involved in all financial sectors with a "multinational identity."

Jürgen Jeske

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 May 1988)

■ COMPUTERS

Smaller firms slow to accept electronic data banks

There are 3,700 commercial data banks worldwide. The 278 German electronic archives account for a mere 2.5 per cent of world turnover. The Infobase Fair in Frankfurt conveyed an impressive idea of the prospects in what is clearly a growth industry.

Birgit Sass, a development engineer, keeps a close computer eye on the competition. She works in Pliezhausen, Swabia, for Krohne Messtechnik, a Duisburg firm specialising in measuring and surveying equipment.

Sitting at her desk in a Tübingen suburb she does not need to look far to find out what is new in the world's flow metrology markets.

She just switches on her personal computer and dials a data bank — in this case a data bank specialising in patents.

Within minutes she has an overview of the international situation and can help her boss to decide which markets are most promising for which products.

A swift and invaluable aid, you might imagine, yet despite annual growth rates of 25 per cent data bank enquiries of this kind are still the exception in Germany, especially in small and medium-sized firms.

They are mainly used by large companies and representatives of technology transfer agencies. They met recently at Infobase, one of the smallest (and one of the most exclusive) trade fairs in Frankfurt, with 136 exhibitors.

Infobase is a relative newcomer to the trade fair schedule, as are data banks themselves in Germany. It was held for the fourth time in Frankfurt.

The wait-and-see attitude of the potential clientele cannot be explained in terms of a shortage of data. There are 3,700 commercial data banks, and about half were represented in Frankfurt.

Scientists are most familiar with the idea of data retrieval from computer archives. *The 278 German data banks do* roughly half their business, an estimated aggregate turnover of DM350m, in chemistry and chemicals.

The market leader among economics data banks, which are now coming into their own too, is said to be Genios, a system set up by the Handelsblatt financial newspaper group in Düsseldorf.

Genios stands for German Economic Network Information Online System and consists of about 90 data banks, including several economic and financial periodicals (even Arabic source material from Dubai), product information, company profiles, tax and trade law, marketing aids and a *bon mot* computer catalogue of aphorisms and quotable quotes for use on all occasions in business and private life.

Genios marketing staff, representing a system with over 1,000 users, first exhibited in Frankfurt last year. Marketing manager Günther Zech says: "We were most successful and are keen to make *further headway.*"

The Bertelsmann Information Service stands out in the crowd with its Patos, or patent online system, a catalogue of European patent registrations it has run since 1968.

Bertelsmann are equally reluctant to specify turnover. They merely refer to 800 users.

The data bank division of the Gütersloh media group set up a new computer gateway at the Frankfurt fair, opening up a link with the 140 US data banks in the BRS Information Technologies system.

This new facility is now available for domestic consumption at domestic rates.

Smaller firms have set foot in sectors the market leaders have yet to sound out. A Wiesbaden firm, for instance, has geared up for the use of personal computers in the art trade, in picture archives and at museums.

Is it the cost that deters potential data bank users? A comparison with world markets would make that seem unlikely.

German data banks have seven per cent of the international data stock in trade, as it were, but account for a mere 2.5 per cent of world turnover.

Does that mean they offer their services at bargain basement rates? "In cost terms that could well be the case," Zech of Genios says, "as we are still in *the red.*"

No-one, he adds, has any intention of keeping a new market artificially small. Besides, customers who already have computers and peripherals pay a very modest price.

"The cash risk is a mere DM250." That is the registration, or search fee. Other than that the customer pays only for the information he has actually taken in full.

And: "Every businessman has at some stage made a mistaken decision that has cost him more than that."

Zech is particularly proud of Quasimodo, a user system that is said not to require any previous computer know-how.

Bertelsmann charge a basic fee of DM800 for access to their electronic archives. It includes a two-day course on how to use the system.

There are so many retrieval languages that some users lose patience. An estimated 60 computer languages are certainly a tall order for potential users.

Renate Barthel of the Ruhr Technology Advice Bureau, which is run by the Ruhr Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bochum, says: "Our three specialists are fluent in all retrieval languages."

Kali Chemie of Hanover have more specialised interests, yet they too found that data retrieval staff needed to learn 17 computer languages.

Many experts feel this is often the crucial handicap that deters potential data bank users, but Kali Chemie's Trauthild Vogel says:

"Learning the retrieval language is not the most important point. The crux of the matter is finding out what information is available in the system."

It would then seem to make sense for *a chemist to sound out the information* stored in a data bank specialising in chemistry and chemicals.

What prospective employers need is a specialist with experience in finding his way round the electronic data jungle.

That is why Düsseldorf patent lawyer Helge B. Cohausz and nearly all users advise newcomers first to use the services of information brokers.

It could well take 20 to 30 enquiries before a user has any clear idea whether direct access is an economic proposition and if so, in what sectors.

Information brokers can be consulted via technology transfer agencies and chambers of commerce and industry. Members of the professions are increasingly in a position to offer advice.

The average data bank enquiry in connection with a patent is generally agreed to cost between DM500 and DM2,000, with four figures being the exception.

Data banks that charge for use of their services are understandably keen to restrict access to the system, so users are generally required to key in passwords that identify them prior to admission.

Michael Kuntz

(Die Welt, Bonn, 5 May 1988)

Warning about sabotage risk 'misplaced'

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Computer bugs that have infected data processing systems in Israel do not pose a threat to data banks in Germany, says the Federal government.

Government spokesman Friedhelm Ost sounded a reassuring note in Bonn after warnings issued by the Chaos Computer Club, Hamburg.

Klaus Brunnstein, the Hamburg information science professor, agrees. He says there has not yet been the slightest sign of the bug posing a threat to computers in the Federal Republic.

The Hamburg computer club called on the Bonn government to take preventive action along the lines that have proved necessary in Israel.

Computer bugs are program routines clandestinely introduced into the system that can change system or user programs and destroy data.

Herr Ost told the government press conference in Bonn there were no data links between German government computers and computers in Israel.

Experts from the Mathematics and Data Processing Research Establishment (GMD) in St Augustin, near Bonn, who are in touch with Israeli computers via international data networks say the bug seems largely restricted to personal computers.

The Chaos Computer Club claimed the Israeli bug could be a politically motivated act of sabotage in connection with the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the State of Israel.

It could arguably be a "logical time-bomb" scheduled to explode on the anniversary, 13 May, and destroy all available data (it didn't — Ed.).

Users who might be affected *and had* no debugging program of their own were advised not to use MS DOS com*puters on the day, especially for* vital work in hospitals, supply facilities and the military context.

MS DOS, the disk operating system developed by the Multisoft Corp., is the most widespread operating system used in personal computers.

AP

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 13 May 1988)

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■ THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

George, the automatic pilot, is biding his time



Electronic systems already exist that in theory can automatically control the flow of traffic on trunk roads.

Volkswagen research staff presented one such system at this year's Hanover Fair.

Devised as part of the Prometheus project, a joint research venture by European motor manufacturers, it stands no chance of being put into practice for at least 20 years.

But another variation on the automatic car, a vehicle steered without human assistance, has already undergone road trials, and it was designed and built in Germany.

It is a bright summer's day in Dingolfing, Bavaria, and there is virtually no traffic on the Munich autobahn as it runs through the countryside.

Suddenly a white Mercedes truck zooms in from the direction of Munich, *travelling at full speed along the straight,* slowing down on the bends and grinding to a halt just before the end of the road (which is still under construction and not yet in use by regular traffic).

The driver's seat is empty. So who was at the wheel? A computer, as it were. The truck is the world's fastest unmanned car having clocked 96kph or 60mph.

It is the brainchild of the department of systems dynamics and flight mechanics at the Bundeswehr University in Neubiberg, near Munich.

It set up its world record on 12 August 1987, haring more than once at top speed along the 20km (12-mile) test run.

To look at, it is no different from any other small truck of its kind. But inside it is fitted out with a veritable electronic laboratory.

It consists of two computers (a standard IBM AT and a specially devised unit). Between them they process pictures taken by twin video cameras on a rotating platform attached to the dashboard.

The computers evaluate this information and work the accelerator, brakes and steering accordingly.

Backed as a road safety project by the Federal Research Ministry in Bonn, the Neubiberg computer car is said by Ernst Dickmanns and Volker Graefe, the Munich professors in charge of the experiment, to be the most advanced system of its kind in the world.

American test vehicles have yet to travel faster than about 20kph (12mph).

The Neubiberg project group departed from conventional approaches to unmanned motoring.

"The video film relays an enormous quantity of photographic data," the two professors say, "whereas we are only interested in two factors, acceleration and steering, to handle the car."

That poses the basic problem of reducing the sheer volume of data and filtering out the essential information on which to base an accurate interpretation of the traffic situation.

The Bundeswehr University research group opted for a pragmatic approach. How, they wondered, did the human driver set about the task?

Motorists concentrate on specific details, such as the kerb, bends and other vehicles. That led to the definition of what is described as the dynamic view of vision.

What it amounts to is that only certain sections of the photographs relayed by the video cameras are analysed.

They are compared with a "universal model" stored in the computer's electronic brain and conclusions reached on the basis of which steering and acceleration are controlled.

Like a real live motorist, the computer concentrates on the roadside and on keeping the vehicle in lane.

A wide-angle lens camera keeps a photographic eye on the road immediately *ahead for this purpose, while a second* camera with a zoom lens checks more distant objects.

Their photos are relayed to a real-time photoprocessing system. About a dozen processors work in parallel, each handling a specific section of the picture.

Contrasts are identified and edges (such as the kerb or roadside) sought — and compared with previous information and analyses.

These data are also compared with the computer's internal "model."

These are self-evident transactions from the motorist's point of view. We all look at the road ahead with an eye for sudden differences from the road that went before it.

The computer uses these analyses as a basis for its instructions on how to handle the car.

The Munich project is still in its early days. Unmanned driving along roads with obstacles is now being simulated.

This summer the truck is scheduled to run in traffic along a test track closed to normal traffic.

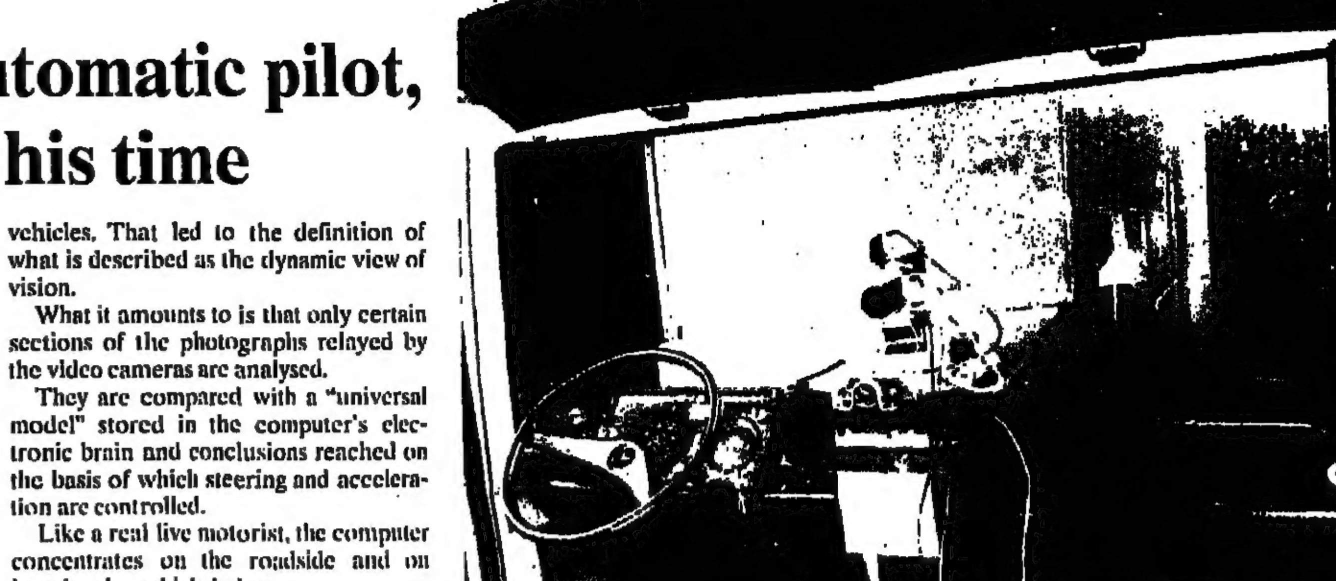
As on most test runs so far, a driver will in fact be at the ready to intervene and handle the controls in the event of what is termed a "critical situation."

The initial purpose of the computer project is to provide an electronic co-driver who will sound the alarm when a dangerous situation arises.

It may later develop into an electronic autopilot for use on autobahns — an autopilot such as is used by commercial airliners.

The motorist will drive to the auto-

Continued on page 15



A portrait of George. Mercedes automated truck with mounted video cameras. (Photo: Chip/Studio eins)

Lots of technical safety aids — and accidents as well

Last year a conventionally built tanker ran out of control down an incline, crashed, exploded and killed several people.

Two years before, the prototype of a truck with sophisticated safety featured had been unveiled. It had been built by three firms in a joint venture sponsored by the Bonn government.

These two facts emphasise the gap between what is technically feasible and what really happens.

The prototype had many safety features such as four separate braking systems: the pedal brake, the hand brake, an engine brake and a fourth system known as a retarder.

The retarder consists of bucket-wheels that run through an oil bath, eating up energy. The retarder keeps the conventional pedal brake cool on downhill sections — and ready for action.

The fatal crash might not have happened if the tanker had had a retarder.

The prototype also has both an anti-blocking system (ABS) and an anti-skid regulator (ASR).

These tell a computer as soon as one or more wheels start to spin. Pressure on the accelerator automatically eases until all wheels are turning normally.

ASR, known as ASC by BMW and ETC by Volvo, prevents skidding when cars are started on a slippery road. It also improves stability and reduces the *risk of skidding en route.*

Other features sound more modest yet can also be life-savers. They include mirrors in which drivers of articulated trucks can look round corners, as it were.

There is also a rear-mounted camera that relays pictures of possible obstacles to a monitor screen in the driver's cab.

Last but not least, there are plastic or sheet-metal lateral bumpers that absorb much of the impact of a side-on crash.

These fenders perform a number of useful tasks:

- Pedestrians or cyclists are pushed aside in an accident rather than run over by the truck.
- Water sprayed from a wet road is retained, markedly improving visibility for overtaking and oncoming vehicles.
- The noise level of the truck is reduced by two decibels.
- Fuel consumption is cut by 10 per cent and more, which means that the extra cost is recouped in a year's normal motoring (say 150,000km).

That brings us to the crux of the matter. Is extra safety worth the extra expense? In moral terms there can be no doubt that it is, but road hauliers are bound to think more in terms of marks and pfennigs.

They stand to lose little when a well-insured truck runs into a roadside ditch. As for the occasional child killed in traffic, that is just tough luck and doesn't actually affect costs.

A mere 17 per cent of new trucks are ordered with ABS systems, and even Daimler-Benz, the world's largest commercial vehicle manufacturer, is at a loss how to boost this percentage.

As was the case with seat belts, legislation seems to be the only answer.

Legislation has been drafted in Bonn, and providing the Eurocrats in Brussels pose no problems anti-blocking systems could be mandatory for commercial vehicles in a year or two.

The transition will probably be gradual, with an initial statutory requirement for trucks that carry dangerous goods — and, of course, only for new vehicles.

But we are used to slow vehicles in the crawler lane!

Bernd-Wilfried Kießler

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 8 May 1988)

This truck, a joint project by three makers, has a variety of safety features. It costs 500,000 marks. (Photo: dpa)

■ MUSIC

The contradictions of an unloved genius — who was the real Richard Wagner?



The Dresden police issued a warrant for the arrest of Richard Wagner, the Royal Saxon *Kapellmeister*, on 16 May 1849.

He was described as between 37 and 38, of medium height, with brown hair and wearing spectacles.

He was involved in the abortive insurrection against the Saxon government that was only put down by the arrival of Prussian troops.

This all happened 139 years ago. But this year there is another reason for celebration among Wagnerians. He was born 175 years ago on 22 May 1813, at daybreak, on the second floor of a four-storey house on the street Am Bühl in Leipzig -- the original house was pulled down in 1886.

There is much activity in Bayreuth to celebrate this anniversary of the composer's birth. A new production of *The Ring of the Nibelung* is to be staged and an eerie picture exhibition is to go on tour.

The exhibition "Degenerate Music," that the Nazis produced in Düsseldorf in 1938 to indoctrinate the Germans, has been reproduced, but this time with comment.

At the beginning of the exhibition there is a board with the heading: "Spiritual Forerunners." There is then a quotation from an article by Wagner which appeared in two parts in September 1850 under the headline: "Music and the Jews."

He wrote of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: "Everything that serves in the examination of our antipathy against all things Jewish, every contradiction in the Jewish character in itself and against us, the inabilities of this character, standing beyond our world but nevertheless frequenting it with us, rises up to a completely tragic conflict in the nature, the life, the art of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy who died so young."

Are these the words of a social revolutionary who is at the same time anti-semitic?

Richard Wagner's music reveals him to be one of our most gifted artists, hand-picked to make our existence more bearable with art.

But nevertheless on Wagner's birthday we pay honour to a man it is not easy to honour. In music Wagner is a much-unloved genius.

His musical invention lends us to the pinnacle of originality that man is capable of. But for more than a hundred years producers have tampered with the contents of his musical dramas.

Many conductors would prefer to dispense with the significance of the extraordinary message of his music because so much in it seems to them questionable. They take the view that this harms the impression of the music.

Little is said about Wagner's life. His deeds show us too clearly of what a man can be capable apart from his vocation.

From the very outset his character was full of contradictions. He was among other things a philosopher of world redemption and anti-semitic, a revolutionary and a salaried employee of the Bavarian King Ludwig II — whom *he allowed to pay for an élite music festival.*

The choruses from *Tannhäuser* and *Lohengrin* have penetrated into the consciousness of a socially-wide audience, but Wagner the man has never reached the souls of the many through his works.

It is easy to weave affectionate legends around Mozart. Beethoven in his solitariness fills us with wonder. We even think of ourselves closer to Bach than to Wagner, and Bach was born 128 years before Wagner.

Wagner the man is far from us. Or the other way round: we recognise our own and others' weaknesses in him. He cannot be an idol for us. Rather we look away from him.

Wagner's music has conquered the world. It then seems appropriate to ask on the 175th anniversary of his birth who was the man behind the 39 works he gave us, or more particularly the 14 music dramas he wrote.

In our dealings with other composers we know that their lives are a key to their art.

The great barrier to understanding Wagner the man is his strong anti-semitism. Increasingly he regarded the Jews as guilty of all the misery in the world. He also made them responsible for the messes he got into himself.

The "master," and he insisted on being so called, lived the high life which he paid for with credit. In his youth in Magdeburg he had had to "go to the damned Jewish vermin" for money.

His hate later in life recalls what according to Hitler the Germans had to worry about.

Many composers were mis-used by the Nazi cultural authorities. We have only to think of Anton Bruckner, whose music was so extensively misused all of a sudden as so proto-Germanic that his symphonies can only now be performed sporadically in the musical city of Prague.

Twisted culture

In Israel no-one wants to be reminded of a time, when the German "master race" clothed its unjust system with a twisted culture.

Zubin Mehta came to grief a few years ago when he tried to give the prelude to Wagner's *Meistersinger* after a concert by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. There was chaos in the concert hall.

Unlike the case of the respectable Bruckner it is difficult to denounce the Nazis' treatment of the works of Richard Wagner.

But Wagner cannot be held responsible for the activities of his daughter-in-law, Winifried Wagner; who, after the Kapp Putsch sent manuscript paper to a certain Herr Adolf Hitler on which he could write his major opus *Mein Kampf* in 1923.

Wagner can be better regarded as a forerunner in his own writings and pronouncements. The Nazis did not have to falsify anything here.

The final sentence in *Music and the Jews* reads like a spiritual anticipation of Hitler's Final Solution. Wagner wrote: "But consider, that your salvation from the burden of the curse can *only be achieved by the salvation of* Ahasuerus, the Wandering Jew."

Wagner partly went along with the racial theories of the obscure French writer and diplomat Joseph Arthur Comte de Gobineau (1816-1882), who held that the Germanic race was superior to others. Wagner did admit there were "exceptions," however.

Nevertheless he wrote to his wife Cosima in 1881 at the age of 68, two years before his death, commenting wickedly on the fire at the Hoftheater in Vienna that all Jews should be incinerated together in a performance of Lessing's *Nathan the Wise*.

His contempt for Jews, that grew into hate, was a character trait of a kind that cannot be noted in what we know about other great artists.

Wagner's adherence to Gobineau, of all people, who wrote about the importance of origins, appears in a special light when one considers that Wagner made considerable efforts right to the end of his life to find out who was his father.

Was his father Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Wagner, a lawyer and *Polizeiaktuar*, (police clerk) and amateur actor, or was the father of Johanna Wagner's ninth child the poet and painter Ludwig Geyer, whose main work was "The Massacre of the Innocents," with its basic idea, "The Jews are guilty of everything."

Eleven months after the death of lawyer Wagner Johanna married the colourful Ludwig Geyer.

Wagner alone of Johanna's nine children was given the name of his new father.

Wagner later admitted to Friedrich Nietzsche that he believed he was Geyer's son.

Wagner's distorted view of mankind was expressed in his anti-semitism. When a person looks upon people as first and second class it does not take long to apply one's own standards to the rest of the world.

We first meet Wagner the revolutionary in 1830 as an indifferent student who joined insurgent students. The admired élite, the students, would kick up a fuss and turn the world on its end.

Ludwig Marcuse poked fun at the young composer who gave the impression of himself of being a "pseudo-revolutionary" in his biography of Wagner that appeared in 1953.

All Wagner did smacked of theatre, only the music was lacking and then there would be an opera.

In the second revolution we see a different Wagner, an artist who had made a handsome carer in his own country. He had been for two years in Paris (fleeing from his creditors) but he had no success there. The French ignored him when they should have loaded him with praise.

Fruitlessly he wrote to Giacomo Meyerbeer, who was Jewish: "*I hope for* no other salvation than from you. My sense of gratitude, that I feel for you, my magnanimous protector, is illimitable. I will be a true, honest slave, for I confess openly that I have a slave's nature. For this reason buy me, Sir. You are not making an unworthy purchase."

This obsequious style puts Wagner the tactician, the later commander of his own affairs, to shame.



Many things, but not an idol ... Richard Wagner. (Photo: Historia)

Wagner the Saxon had his own recipe ready for the second revolution. He had become famous for *Rienzi*, *Holländer* and *Tannhäuser* with their revolutionary musical sound.

But he was unloved. He was a pike in his own carp pool and dreamed of a social system in which all men were equal — but the artist should be more equal than the others.

His most revolutionary proposal was the abolition of theatre criticism in Dresden.

In 1849 he took part in the Dresden Revolution, distributed pamphlets and sounded bells. His retreat into persuading the rebels to accept a constitutional monarchy gained him nothing.

Wagner with a warrant out for his arrest went into exile in Switzerland.

The consequence was that Wagner made an awkward change. He did not deal with the problems of his times. He was consistent at least and became a hired employee of the "fairy-tale king" Ludwig II of Bavaria.

He did indeed ponder at the beginning on making his festival week, so often dreamed about, into an event for all the people, but it ended in the first Bayreuth Festival being a festival for the privileged few.

Musical ladies in high society and some gentlemen among the top 10,000 regarded it as a good thing to be seen at the festival in Bayreuth, while people who loved music truly but who were not so well-off could not go to the festival at all or rarely.

He was certainly no social revolutionary, despite all his efforts to paint himself to that effect in his autobiography. He did not see the world in revolutionary terms.

His dealings with his friends and fans astonishes us today. Franz Liszt paved the way for Wagner the pseudo-revolutionary to return from exile and Liszt put on his works.

In return Wagner never brought himself to put on any works by Liszt in Bayreuth, which appeared to promoters as too long and too unwieldy in form.

Wagner the ego-centric could have promised Anton Bruckner performances in Bayreuth some day, because Wagner was never sure of whether he might not one day need Bruckner who had been ostracised by Brahms.

Bruckner was too simple a human being to comprehend Wagner's calculations.

The factors that made Wagner anxious could have been his strengths. How often has one asked why these poor devils, geniuses, make us happy from their deepest unhappiness. Richard Wagner was an artist who from the very beginn-

Continued on page 12

■ ARCHITECTURE

A snail-shell surprise, but not an unearthly vision

The new Science Centre in Berlin, designed by British architect James Stirling, is a building in which established tenets, causal connections and rational systems appear as a matter of principle to have been turned upside down, just as the logic of geometrical distribution of space seems to have been abandoned.

It would naturally be somewhat absurd to accuse Stirling of having based his design for the Berlin Science Centre on the film set of Umberto Eco's *Name of the Rose*.

It would be equally unfair to accuse him of poking fun at the social sciences, which are to be housed in this unusual complex.

Yet the juxtaposition of this strange design and phenomena such as the revaluation of the Middle Ages, the revival of interest in meditation, introspection and privacy and the jolt that has been given to blind belief in the omnipotence and salutary role of science cannot be sheer coincidence.

Contemporaneity with all these cultural currents makes the latest work by "Big Jim" a substantial, "topical" and almost "political" statement on architecture's behalf.

It hardly matters whether the new look is easy on the eye or provocative, attractive or ugly, flattering or ungainly.

When Stirling was awarded the contract in 1980, beating four competitors to the mark, four features of his design were felt to be particularly interesting.

They were aspects that went over and above the self-evident requirements of functionality, economy and quality in a research facility that was to be of nationwide importance.

They were:

- the resumption of a dispute with history;
- the salvaging of a distinguished old Wilhelminian building;
- urban renewal in a sector where it was particularly badly needed;
- and a communicative link between research facilities previously scattered all over the city.

Yet how unexpected and how very much his own Stirling's interpretation of these four features has proved!

On first considering the ground plan of the design as submitted some commentators referred to a "comeback of history." They may now have to eat their words.

The architectural gap between Fahrenkamp's Shell House and Mies van der Rohe's Nationalgalerie has not been bridged in a conciliatory manner: the many facets of what is yet another solitaire make the gap even more striking.

What is more, communication clashes with the new introversion to which the Science Centre building testifies: an architectural approach reflecting the hermetic character of a monastery rather than the openness of a university campus.

How do these impressions come about? For one, Stirling turns our customary views and expectations topsy-turvy.

The old building and the new in no way harmonise with or complement each other. They almost seem to disparage each other, as it were.

The old building is a torso with bare brick walls that stands for the break with the past; the striking new building behind it is painted in stripes, has recessed windows and seems somehow naked in two-tone pastel pink and blue.

This interface might be taken to constitute an illusion, or perhaps a mishap in the architect's concept, but we are much likelier to have been deliberately involved in a puzzle.

It includes staircases that lead nowhere, a pompous pergola ending at a side-door, bright yellow mushroom-shaped columns with boldly projecting capitals that partly support the building and partly support thin air.

Established tenets, causal connections and rational systems seem to have been turned upside down in this building as a consistent principle.

Nothing is unswerving, nothing is dependable, nothing is everlasting and the only one of its kind — or so the lesson to be learnt from this centre of academic scholarship would appear to be.

Stirling's design irritatingly combines historical features such as the Greek stoa, the amphitheatre of the Ancient World, the medineval cathedral, the Romanesque citadel, the Italian campanile.

He dissects them by rearrangement, alienates them to the point of non-recognition and fills them with new contents.

The pattern is repeated with the old building, a veteran of the late-19th century Wilhelminian style and era. Instead of a comeback of history what we are shown is the undermining of its authority.

*The features to which we are accus*tomed are shown to be transient and ephemeral, with the "church" housing the canteen and the "presbytery" the caretaker.

The concept of science undergoes a similar change, with short and straight access being scrapped, as are direct routes, calculable circumstances and the strict logic of geometrical allocation of space.

Causals disconnected . . . Stirling's Berlin science centre. (Photo: dpa)

Historical outlines as here juxtaposed lead to curved and crooked corridors, all angular and appearing to make academic procedures and approaches to knowledge more puzzling and more complicated.

Learning, as extroverted, cosmopolitan, objective scholarship, here retreats behind deep-set window recesses.

The light-splashed, open reading room is contracted into a tower of books which, like Eco's labyrinth, seems to seclude its secrets rather than to outpour them to visitors.

What does Stirling gain by this revaluation of values? He succeeds in something the modern movement never accomplished (and has never wanted to accomplish).

He has made mincemeat of objective necessities, of economic logic, of bureaucratic rationality, of hard-and-fast social standards.

He has also successfully defended, despite the many economies forced upon the project, the green inner courtyard.

Not for one fissure does this inner world open out onto the world outside. It can only be reached via the individual departments, and in each instance via an interlinking loggia.

These open hallways consist of oddly arranged supports that are claimed to "sing" in the rain, of glass roofs, imposing stone pillars and what at times is a painted ceiling.

They are simply fragments of new-fashioned cloisters.

Science is here portrayed as a reappraisal of the within, a contemplative discipline, a process of ever-deeper thought, of concentration and return to the sources.

This might be considered the message of this unprecedented building. The experimental, analytical approach is once more accompanied by concentration and meditative permeation.

Stirling twice uses a Gothic, or pointed arch in this inner courtyard, which may be taken as a pointer to the proclamation of a new mediaeval era.

So might the impression of thick walls that is conveyed throughout, making individual rooms seem more like monastic cells.

The factory-like appearance of modern universities is here replaced by the snail-shell look. It may come as a surprise, but it is far from an unearthly vision.

Dankwart Guratzsch

(Die Welt, Bonn, 10 May 1988)

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■ THE ENVIRONMENT

The Chernobyl game: chill wind on a sunny day

Frankfurter Rundschau

More than 1,000 firemen, ambulance staff, radiation experts, doctors and civil defence officials took part in a simulated accident at a nuclear power plant.

An emergency clinic was set up in a school and a football stadium was used as a centre to test cooperation between authorities responsible for measuring radioactivity in the atmosphere, soil, water and plants.

The power station was Biblis, north of Ludwigshafen and Mannheim on the Rhine. It is an open secret that the concrete shield of A block is not strong enough to withstand a direct hit if an aircraft crashed on to it. This fact added some piquancy: in recent months there have been several air crashes close to nuclear power stations.

Not only that. A week before the exercise, a switchgear fire broke out. Luckily it was outside the machine and reactor building, but it temporarily put B block out of action.

There are limits to what can be simulated. A civil-defence official said: "On paper, buses are available. But how, in practice, are you going to persuade anyone to drive into the fallout zone to evacuate people?"

On the day of the exercise, shoppers were out in force in the pedestrian precinct of nearby Heppenheim. Most were unaware of what was happening just round the corner in the local-government offices where district commissioner Dietrich Kassmann and a group of radiation protection experts were running the emergency control centre.

Radioactive fallout was assumed to have been high. The question was whether or not to evacuate several thousand people.

People in the streets of Heppenheim or Biblis may have noticed a police helicopter taking off from the pitch at Heppenheim soccer stadium.

Its simulated task was to rush samples of radioactive soil and air to Darmstadt for laboratory analysis.

When the fire that put B Block out of action broke out, the turbines and reactor were immediately switched off and the four emergency diesel generators switched on to maintain the power supply to the reactor core and ensure that it didn't overheat.

It is an open secret that the concrete shield of A Block would not withstand a direct hit if a plane were to crash into it. Important safety facilities outside the concrete shell are even more vulnerable.

As power station manager Fred Maier told a group of visitors: "I would certainly prefer there to be no overflights here or in the immediate vicinity."

This year's simulated accident was based on the assumption that after a shutdown only one of the four diesel generators worked — and it too broke down after a while.

The exercise assumed that a large amount of radioactivity was released within the reactor building in the accident, with some of it finding its way into the atmosphere.

People suffered from radioactive contamination and needed treatment in an emergency clinic.

Helge Schier, of the Hesse Ministry of Environmental Affairs, say this sequence of events roughly corresponds to what happened in Harrisburg a few years ago. It is still considered most unlikely to recur — despite Chernobyl.

The Ministry says: "As far as can be *humanly judged*, nuclear power stations in the Federal Republic of Germany must be considered to be as safe as they can reasonably be expected to be.

"Yet despite this degree of safety a residual risk can never be entirely ruled out."

Preparations must thus be made for eventualities that go beyond the brink of what might reasonably be expected to happen.

On the outskirts of Heppenheim civil defence workers set up an emergency clinic in a school, with roughly 100 volunteers undergoing simulated de*contamination treatment.*

Another part of the exercise was cooperation between the various agencies entrusted with measuring atmospheric, soil, water and plant contamination in such circumstances.

The measuring unit set up in business at the local soccer stadium, where *aides converged with samples taken at* nearly 150 sites and sealed in plastic.

In a genuine emergency these samples would be flown to Darmstadt and the laboratories of the Hesse environmental research establishment for analysis. A further aim of the proceedings was to test emergency communications between the *Länder* and to simulate decision-making at the emergency seat of government.



I've got more becquerels than you . . . accident simulation at Biblis nuclear power plant. (Photo: dpa)

When, for instance, were iodine tablets to be issued, how many and to whom? On what basis might the decision to evacuate entire areas be taken?

There was no question of simulating a full-scale evacuation. That, the experts agreed, would be psychologically irresponsible.

Besides, the scenario merely envisaged heavy fallout in the immediate vicinity. No attention was paid to contamination outside the 25km disaster relief zone.

As for decontaminating roads and buildings, which would be equally indispensable in reality, "that would take years," as one participant put it. So it too was disregarded.

The public were, however, envisaged as being panic-stricken. About half the residents were expected to try and make their getaway by car.

So the police were required to impose heavy restrictions on traffic.

Herr Kassmann admitted afterwards that not everything had gone according to plan. Shortcomings in the relaying of information had been the most serious problem.

He now feels disaster relief management needs reorganising. In the event of such serious incidents district officials are overtaxed, he feels.

Decisions ought to be reached at regional level.

Stephan Börnecke

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 April 1988)

Continued from page 10

ing knew what he wanted. As a boy he saw Carl Maria von Weber in the Gewandhaus in Leipzig and swore to himself that he would one day command an orchestra in the same way.

The fact that he was a dictator cannot be explained by his surroundings. Other *artists were less unscrupulous.*

Wagner's arrogance was all-encompassing so that one is filled with astonishment at the way this man pursued his goals with such insolence. He tolerated no-one else near the altar erected to him. He humiliated people when he encountered them.

Wagner's unrestrained use of people did not stop at women, of course, who from the beginning were under the spell of his music.

Music critics see in his heroines, Irene, Senta, Elisabeth, Elsa, Isolde and so on, women in the role of redeemers, but they are born to redeem the master-male.

Outside the artistic world of his dramas there were two categories of women: there was the woman who could heal all the sufferings of a shrewd man and then the woman who was prepared to give him what was his due -- money to finance his self-portrayal.

Marcuse wrote in his biography: "Money from women was not tainted, as opposed to money from the Jews."

In Cosima Richard Wagner found a third category of woman he was unaware existed. For 49 years after his death Cosima was the greatest saleswoman of his music that the music business has ever known.

Wagner's unadorned judgment on women was: "Woman obtains her full individuality only in devotion."

Many women have a place in musical history, thanks to Wagner's preparedness to use women: Minna Wagner, Jessie Laussot, Julie Ritter, Mathilde Wesendonk and many others.

Wagner borrowed money from their husbands. They took offence that their wives mistook Wagner's sense for business as a readiness for a love affair and that when they opened their purses for him they also opened their hearts.

Only Otto Wesendonk closed his eyes and was prepared to visit Italy with Wagner.

Only Hans von Bülow cut a tragic but good figure. Wagner took his wife Cosima away from him. Wagner was unconcerned about the Bülow children and soon found a replacement for Bülow the conductor in Hermann Levi, who was Jewish.

Again Marcuse: "The image of the radiant troubadour, who would heal a sick world, dissolves and changes in the disgusting caricature of a cunning philanderer."

Marcuse complains about Wagner a lot. He draws attention to aspects of Wagner that other biographers have not mentioned. But none come to a conclusion without speaking of the "Wagner Case."

The argument is that would we not rather remember Wagner the musician who was born in Leipzig 175 years ago, the composer of *Tristan*, whose harmonies made the music of the 20th century possible; the composer of the *Meistersinger*, a happy attempt at an introspective German comedy; the composer of *Parsifal*, this summit of outrageousness, a private philosophy as a replacement for a worn-out Christian ethic, but musically a legacy of the highest order.

Marcuse came to this conclusion 35 years ago:

"In the year 1930, in which Wagner's widow died, a rare generation arose. It smiled fantastically like Rienzi, was clad radiantly like Lohengrin, strutted about like the young, cheeky Siegfried, tussled with its fellow citizens like Hans Sachs and bore on festive occasions a display of holiness like Persifal personified. One was taking revenge for the dead master on the dead (Jewish) Meyerbeer.

"And Nuremberg was, as Wagner had recommended, the festival capital of the Holy Empire. The German spirit only needed 50 years after his death to cover the small stretch from Bayreuth to Nuremberg. The secret emperor emerged from his tomb.

"He saw a people who were better informed and who had more understanding, as Cosima had ordained. Cosima was dead. Siegfried was dead. Isolda was dead. Eva, the youngest, was still living.

"She announced to the Germans their saviour sent from God, Ludwig's and Wilhelm's legacy, Lohengrin the Third, that is Adolf Hitler."

Michael Vogl

(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 14 May 1988)

■ BEHAVIOUR

The end of the game in the Garden of Lust

Austrian sexologist Ernest Borneman says sexual research seems, in the age of AIDS, of a general weariness with sex and a new kind of prudishness, to have become meaningless and superfluous, like efforts to improve the Zeppelin.

He covers the open spaces in his old farmhouse home in Linz with surprising agility. The sturdy house is square and like all square farmhouses is partly a fortress, partly a monastery.

Borneman is the author of a dozen or so books on sexual research. It is hard to imagine him as a valiant Carthusian in retirement. One imagines him rather blissfully splashing around in the warm pools of sensuality.

But he is no longer doing that. He still wears his white hair combed back, as was to be expected. His eyes still look frequently as if they are unseeing.

He admits that he is embittered, irritated, disappointed. So much so that he has given up everything that concerned his discipline, the chairmanships of the German and Austrian socities for sexual research as well as his post as lecturer at Salzburg University.

He only struggles with the manuscript of *Der Zukunft der Liebe*, because he has had an advance and is a responsible man, and having nothing to do in his large, empty house, distant from all company, he would be still more depressed than he is after the death of his wife without it.

He once wrote fluently, filling pages *without the assistance of a secretary.* Now he has to wrestle with every sentence.

Only when he speaks of his youth in protected surroundings in Berlin do his eyes light up.

That is understandable. His youth was perfect for a man who was to become successful in sexual research.

He was constantly surrounded by gentle, friendly, warm-hearted women. When he was sick or sad his mother, who owned a small children's clothes shop, sat by him all night long holding his hand.

The loss of his virginity on his 15th birthday was also perfectly arranged. Three girls from a school for mannequins and two male friends were called in while the parents kept discreetly in the background.

His luck with women remained. His wife Eva, a French translator, watched over his "extensive sexual life" for 53 years well aware that a sexual researcher cannot learn everything from books, but must diligently do field work.

Only after her death did he realise how warmly and self-sacrificingly she had looked-after his home-life from *which he flew out into the world to get* things done.

There was a note of resentment in his voice when he spoke of her. He said: "She gave me a sense of security. My confidence in myself died with her."

Borneman, who has always been pro-women, is puzzled by the embittered *enmity he has aroused among feminists.*

He has nothing to reproach himself about. He has been a Marxist for the past 60 years. He always helped with the housework and the education of his son. He always sought out women's company and avoided male society with its self-destructive authoritarianism.

He was never aggressive towards women. He always waited until they "gave him a sign." He said: "Unlike the feminists I find it flattering to be regarded as a sex object by a worthy partner."

For 40 years he worked on and reworked *Das Patriarchat*, his book that he had hoped generously to press into the hands of the feminists as the sharpest weapon in their battle to recapture power, which men had robbed them of in what amounts to a coup de main.

He said: "Then men assigned women to the home while they went off on the hunt, the best way of getting experience, knowledge and possessions."

The feminist movement was not grateful to him for his aggressive book which he hoped would become its Bible. Feminists regarded him as a softie who *wanted to smuggle himself into the* women's camp with dirty tricks so as to be fondled and spoiled there.

The feminists said they would rather have a "male chauvinist pig." They told him this to his face in public discussion and forcefully tore the microphone away from him.

Alice Schwarzer, the high priestess of the feminist movement, publicly said to Borneman's wife, Eva: "How can an intelligent women like you have such a revolting husband?"

Out of revenge the feminists cribbed whole passages from *Das Patriarchat* and gave them out as their own work.

So it was all in vain. Borneman confirmed this painfully and tore open the wrapping round the cork of a fresh bottle of sherry using his long, curling finger nails.

When he got behind the wheel of his car his enterprise came into play. He was once a rally-driver. He took the muddiest roads through the bare hills alongside the Danube. It had been raining for weeks on end.

One does not speak badly of the Austrian president, Kurt Waldheim, here, and in some cases not even of Hitler. Borneman said: "You can eat very well in these parts. The more progressive the politicians the worse the food."

We ate at a two-star restaurant. Nevertheless one of the diners at a neighbouring table left the spoon in his soup and an-

RHEINISCHER MERKUR

other let his fork hover before his mouth when the good citizens clearly heard the words "sex" and "penis."

The truth is that people are still as prudish as ever. What has brought about Borneman's personal downfall is the fact that sexual research has had so little effect. To this can be added that *Das Patriarchat* had almost no effect on the feminist movement.

Prudery is obvious everywhere again. Homosexuality is again being banned. Sexual instruction in schools is being discontinued and Alice Schwarzer allies herself with the Pope in some respects.

Even sexual therapy, which sex researchers hoped would be public justification of their work, has proven to be a flop. It is mainly applied only in somatic cases.

It seems that sexual research has come to the end of the line. In despair one writer on the subject of another



Puzzled by feminist enmity . . . Ernest Bornemann. (Photo: Brigitte Friedrich)

tries to make people, tired with sex, prick up their ears with shock reports.

American reseachers Masters and Johnson have stimulated the anxiety about AIDS so much that people in old people's homes are beginning to worry.

Shere Hite makes a fool of herself in her latest Hite Report with unscientific data just thrown together. The same is true of June Reinisch, head of the famous Kinsey Institute, who publishes her research findings in magazines such as *Cosmopolitan* and *Playboy*.

Only the commercial aspect remains of the sexual revolution.

Unscrupulous business considerations combined with the new climate for law and order have encouraged politicians to say openly to the sector involved in sex research what they had long believed: "You indulge in orgies and you even want to have them paid for by research funds."

Now that no-one needs to think twice the best kept secret is common knowledge: most sexual researchers, whether male or female, are homosexual.

What is meant by this is that this is why they are interested in the subject. Sex researchers interested in the opposite sex now have a better time of it.

The latest high priest of sex is Marcus Wawerzonnek, a Hamburg researcher and therapeutist. He promises women not only from 30 to 50 orgasms an hour but personally leads them eagerly into this utopia of love.

Ernest Borneman sadly admits that Wawerzonnek, who dominates sexual research now, is "a handsome, industrious man."

There is little goodwill among colleagues in sexual research. There is a lot of envy and jealousy. Secretly academics enquire if their colleague have indeed graduated, and maliciously they repeat tales of their errors and warn about their "therapies."

They argue so long about the order of names on a book jacket that the book never gets published.

Moving his 30,000-volume library of books on sex research is a visible sign of Ernest Borneman's capitulation. He has donated his collection of books to the students' library of the *Arbeiterkammer* in Vienna.

A colleague from Vienna noiselessly seals up the cartons of books. But his caution is not necessary.

Looking round at his life's work disappearing into the cartons he said: "We do not know still what sexuality is. The touch of skin to skin, warmth and the attempt to overcome loneliness — yes. But what else?" Even amateurs know that much.

Margrit Sprecher

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn 20 May 1988)

Meteorological stations all over the world

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■ HORIZONS

Spy hands East Bloc some unexpected spilled beans

In August 1985, Hansjoachim Tiedge, the third in command of Bonn's counter-espionage service, the *Verfassungsschutz*, defected to East Berlin. Two long-serving Bonn government secretaries and a messenger disappeared at the same time. Another secretary was arrested. Tiedge owed money. He had psychological problems and was an alcoholic. This was all known to his superiors. But nothing was done. In East Berlin, Tiedge obviously told all he knew about operating and detecting methods; and he named names. In this article for the *Stuttgarter Nachrichten*, Ulrike Südmeyer explains that some of the greatest damage would have been caused by Tiedge's revelations about the restrictions on spy-hunters in the West imposed by the constraints of a Western constitutional state.

A counter-espionage specialist says that what Hansjoachim Tiedgem told the *East Germans about how spies in the West* could not be hunted was more serious than anything he told about how they were hunted

He said that the East Berlin now had a more realistic idea of what they were up against. For years, they did not believe that spy hunters in the West had to observe these limits and were not able to tap and bug and record information at will.

East Bloc operators find it difficult to imagine limits imposed by, for example, legislation governing data protection or eavesdropping. They don't have any such restrictions themselves.

Of course, some restrictions were already known to the East. Arrested agents, for example, are not required to make a statement, must be told of their rights, are not allowed to be tortured and are not meant to be deprived of sleep.

They also must have known that forced confessions are inadmissable and that convictions can only be obtained by use of proper evidence.

One (Western) spy hunter who did not want to be named said: "The fact is that they (East Bloc controllers and agents) have always overestimated us."

Another said that before Tiedge defected, he had often remarked mockingly: "If only they knew all the things we can't do..." Now they would know. He would have had to tell, otherwise "they would have thrown him back over the Wall."

If all he has said has been accepted, it will mean that fewer East Berlin agents will come to the West with false identification. "Freedom of movement means that anyone from the Soviet Union, Poland or East Germany can decide to come to the Federal Republic. That naturally includes spies."

Another counter-espionage official says: "Why should they bother with a false passport when they can travel just as freely on their own East German passport?"

One spy hunter says there are many avenues of investigation in the hunt for East Bloc spies which are ruled out because of data-protection legislation.

People from the West, for instance, who have driven to East Germany might come under suspicion and perhaps be spoken to by counter-espionage officials.

"It would be interesting to find out the *frequency of his visits to East Germany,* if the visits were regular or irregular." But this sort of information is not allowed to be stored.

One official spoke of about 2,000 cases of suspicion a year that need to be investigated. "It could be a report from a grandma who often hears her neighbour's radio making pipping noises. We have to find out if the man is a radio operator and if he merely has a faulty radio."



If they only knew, Tiedge used to say. Well, now they do.
(Photo: Sven Simon)

Between about 500 and 700 of these cases are investigated further and result in an average of between 30 and 50 arrests.

When evidence is being gathered for a prosecution, he said, it is clear that the *Verfassungsschutz* can gain access to items such as tax department information.

But where the case has not gone beyond that of mere suspicion, the tax department will not make its files available.

"That seriously weakens our preliminary investigations. Often we also have problems getting information from the *Meldeamtern* (registration offices where people and their addresses must be recorded). Sometimes we have to threaten to seize files."

The criminal police (BKA) is careful *about what it says about its investigations.* A spokesman did say that it had no access to information such as registration, data and tax in anywhere near the way that authorities in East Germany had.

Many espionage experts in West Germany believe that Tiedge's defection is the main reason for reduced success in counter-espionage over the past year.

Ulrike Südmeyer
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 7 May 1988)

Pan-European drive to hit terrorists

Senior policemen, legal experts and ministers from European Community states are trying to work out a common approach to the fight against terrorism.

Heinrich Boge, the chief of the German *Bundeskriminalamt*, (equivalent to the CID or FBI) told *Die Welt* that efforts were being made to dismantle all impediments to coordination and agreed procedures even as far as actual operations.

A specialist group comprising representative from Community countries called Trevi (Terrorism, Radicalism, Extremism, Violence, International) has submitted a report to the Council of Ministers.

Boge said that at a meeting in Germany of Community experts, Britain had made five suggestions for forging an anti-terrorism alliance.

He said Britain was following what was happening on the Continent with great interest because political terrorism operated internationally and national measures *alone were not enough.*

It was satisfying that police in neighbouring countries were no longer looking exclusively at their own problems. The dangers for other countries were also being taken into account.

He said that even after the weakening of the French terror group, Action Directe, the German Red Army Faction still retained the aim of developing an international front.

German terrorists did not stretch their feelers only as far as Belgium, Holland and France. "Suddenly, they are in Spain. People from the fringe of the terror scene in Germany turn up at events in Spain. And at the Anti-Imperialist Congress in Frankfurt in January 1987, there were fellowtravellers from almost all countries in western and southern Europe."

At first, German terrorists established contact with the underground organisation, Grapo.

ETA was a different case because of certain ideological differences. But now, ETA had decided not to maintain its stand-off and links had been established with the Germans. This was designed to win more international influence.

Boge said that members of the RAF who had arrest warrants out against them had possibly gone to France or Holland.

In addition, the BKA was also turning its attention to Central America as a possible bolthole for wanted terrorists.

The Middle East had decreased as a likely haven, although individuals and groups from out of the terror environment were still being infiltrated into Germany. It could not be ruled out that they were only waiting for the order to strike inside Germany.

The police had come across terrorists at two major local confrontations with authorities. One was in Düsseldorf and the other in Hamburg's Hafenstrasse, where squatters have occupied houses earmarked for demolition in an affair that has flared several times into violence.

But that should not be taken to mean that in these local disturbances that acts of terror in general were either being planned or supported, said Boge.

However, the sheer concentration of people involved increased the potential for certain groups.

Werner Kahl
(Die Welt, Bonn, 4 May 1988)

Invasion-of-privacy law: more tears for lonely secretaries

Preparations are being made for an invasion-of-privacy law. The federal constitutional court is discussing the lengths to which privacy should be protected and how much right the state should have to know. This article looks at one controversial point which will figure strongly in any new law: it is a guideline aimed at increasing the effectiveness of counter-espionage work. Heinz-Joachim Melder wrote the story for the *Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger*.

Lonely secretaries in Bonn government offices so often have been inveigled into working for East Berlin's secret service that they are classified as a high-risk group.

Now, new vetting procedures have been introduced with this in mind — and already some of the experiences have been bitter.

The guideline lays down that the spouses and partners of people working in "sensitive areas" should be more closely examined than before.

But what is entirely new is that people living in "circumstances similar to marriage" are to be included.

A secretary of state (senior official) in the Interior Ministry explained the changes by saying that experience had shown that people involved in espionage or "extreme activities" exerted a direct and strong influence on their partners. However, the definition of "circumstances similar to marriage" are vaguely formulated. It is not clear whether the partner must live in the same home permanently or for three, four or five months; or if perhaps a woman or a man who visits the partner from time to time is also subject to this influence

All this counter-espionage in the nation's bedrooms has been stirring up the dust. But the critics are comforting themselves in the knowledge that the guidelines are only temporary and that they will be corrected through a planned invasion of privacy law.

And such a law is needed. The Federal Constitutional Court is in the process of discussing invasion of privacy — how far the right of the state to know should extend.

The the federal commissioner of data protection has reservations about some facets. These reservations are to be discussed before the proposed legislation is drawn up.

The secretary of state remained uncontradicted when he told a meeting of the Interior Committee of the Bundestag that: "The federal data commissioner has confirmed that, in spite of the differences of opinion which remain, changes to the security guidelines in relation to the legal situation at present will significantly improve the situation with regard to data protection."

The ministry says that in future, people to be controlled will be advised that they are to be subjected to a security check. They would be informed about the aims, extent and the method of the check. Even the storage of data would be notified.

There are now two levels of vetting action. It is planned to increase this to three. The first would involve merely a check to see if a name is stored on the computer.

The two higher categories would involve more intensive investigation of individuals.

The likelihood then is that some lonely secretaries in Bonn will be spending more instead of less time crying into their pillows at night.

Heinz-Joachim Melder
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 29 April 1988)

■ THE MEDIA

A news agency changes its teleprinter to the world

The Hamburg-based news agency, Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa), is preparing to end its association with the American agency, UPI. It will probably link up with Reuters, which would renew an old partnership. Dpa and Reuters worked together for more than 100 years until 1971. In this story for the Bonn weekly, *Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt*, Hansjoachim Höhne looks at why dpa wants the change.

Dpa, which every day processes news from all round the world for the German Press, is on the point of reorganising its news-gathering network.

The main change will mean ending its agreement with the American agency, UPI, which has been its partner in international news since 1971.

Dpa no longer regards the union as an effective one. It says that UPI's long battle to cope with increasing costs has caused a decline in its service.

UPI has changed hands three times during the past 10 years, a fact which indicates something of its difficulties.

Although only 4 per cent of dpa's foreign news comes directfrom UPI,it is important to have access to a broad-based world-wide news service with a large number of correspondents in order to maintain a comprehensive coverage.

Dpa, which is jointly owned by West German newspaper and magazine publishers and radio and television organisations, has a virtual monopoly of world news dissemination in Germany.

Cooperation with an international news agency such as UPI is the only way dpa can keep its fingers on the pulse in all parts of the world and maintain its service not only inside Germany,but also to the more than 500 international subscribers to its foreign-language services.

The cost of collecting news in various parts of the world is high and only a few of the really big agencies have their own correspondents in all countries in all continents.

Dpa is not one of them. It has to rely *on cooperation with other agencies.*

UPI, plagued with its cost problems, has slipped out of the top bracket in the international news market, leaving only three agencies providing serious alternatives. They are the other US news agency Associated Press (AP); the French agency, Agence France-Presse (AFP); and the London-based Reuters.

These three have completely different financing structures and business philosophies.

UPI is a profit orientated private company owned by two big publishers; AP is a cooperative of US newspaper publishers.

The latter is primarily geared to the interests of the American media, which finance it.

As a "public corporation" the world's oldest news agency, AFP, is an independent enterprise.

The small French media market only accounts for about 10 per cent of its financial backing.

The rest comes mainly from the many AFP clients throughout the world and the French government, which subsidises over 50 per cent of the budget.

The agency's efforts to create a broader basis as a European counterpart *to the other two international agencies* began to bear fruit in 1984 when it set up the European Photo Agency (EPA) in cooperation with nine other European photo services, including dpa.

EPA is planned as the cell of a new world-wide photo service. It presents international events from a more European angle and seeks to foster greater cohesion between Western European countries.

Paul Julius Reuter, born in the German city of Kassel, originally set up Reuters news agency in London in 1851 as a purely business service.

With the help of the British submarine cable monopoly the agency was soon able to secure a leading position in international news communication.

Shaken by two world wars the agency made a major financial leap forward in the mid-sixties. It attracted new and wealthy customers by offering access to electronic financial and economic data terminals for bankers and brokers. *The business of* furnishing international media clients with news has become no more than a sideline for Reuters (now a joint stock company). Its share of the agency's total turnover is roughly seven per cent. So, in its search for a new partner, dpa knocked on Reuter's door. At the beginning of April the general manager of dpa, Walter Richtberg, met Reuters' general manager, Mike Nelson, and the manager responsible for the German-language service, Peter Sharrock, in Hamburg to discuss dpa's future prospects.



Dpa bringing lots of words to lots of people.
(Photo: dpa)

An agreement was reached to let dpa have a three-month insight into some of Reuters' services.

Since 25 April, Reuters German-language *reports on international affairs* produced in Bonn have been made available (free of charge) to the dpa head office in Hamburg.

If the arrangement is successful, it should be put on a contractual footing in July.

Reuters, the world's biggest business services agency, has always had a nose for a good deal.

But it was after Reuters almost doubled its charges in 1971 that the dpa management decided to end the agreement — and thus end a partnership which had existed for more than 100 years.

The gap was filled by UPI. UPI had already been providing an international photo service for dpa for several years which had helped dpa maintain competitive with the other American agency, AP, and its offer to replace Reuters was too tempting.

AP and UPI at this stage had been moving into the German market as direct competitors to dpa. Both were offering a worldwide news service, which also included German-language reports on events in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Both were able to back this with a worldwide photo service.

Photos from foreign countries were becoming *more and more important* to newspaper publishers, the main clients of the news agencies, because of the competition from television.

UPI helped dpa out of a tight spot in 1967 by discontinuing the distribution of its own facsimile transmitted photo service and leaving the evaluation of its worldwide photo service up to dpa.

No-one at the time realised that UPI was already confronted by financial bottlenecks.

When editors in the head office of UPI Germany demanded a pay rise in February 1971 and then went on strike for a week, the management in New York started to get nervous.

Although UPI's German-language service earned it $20,000 a month, it still reached a deal with dpa to cooperate in the non-pictorial field too — in other words, a deal to supply a competitor.

At the time, dpa hoped that two things would happen: that UPI would not ask for more money for its worldwide service than previously paid to Reuters, so that an inexpensive world-wide news network could be maintained; and that UPI would discontinue its German-language service *and thus leave one competitor fewer on* the market.

However, things did not work out as planned. The dismissed UPI German-service editors set up their own agency, the Deutsche Depeschendienst (ddp) in Bonn.

The media welcomed this step as a safeguard for the diversity of information.

Reuters also decided to make one of its founder's dreams come true by setting up its own news service in Germany.

So, instead of losing one competitor, dpa found itself faced by two new rivals on the German market.

Hansjoachim Höhne
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 13 May 1988)

George is coming

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bahn, key in the junction at which he plans to leave it — and leave the rest to George.

Other uses might be unmanned vehicles for dangerous work at, say, nuclear power stations or nuclear fuel reprocessing plant.

Projec[illegible] military uses even though the Bonn Defence Ministry is naturally the source of funds for the Bundeswehr University.

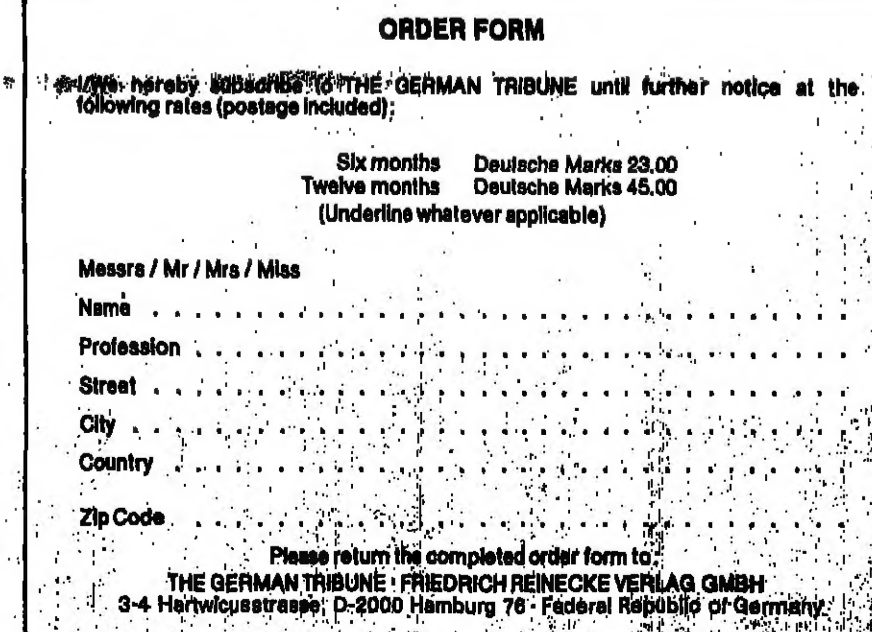
"We carry out basic research here," they say, "just like research staff at any other German university."

The next step is, in the mind's eye, the fully automatic car, a vehicle no longer dependent on a human driver. Preset the destination and leave the rest to the car — not a prospect keen motorists will relish!

Professor Dickmanns says he is reminded of bygone days when the horse and cart were kings of the road.

The carter needed only to tell his horse to head for home and leave it to it. He could fall asleep, secure in the knowledge that the horse would oblige.

(Welt am Sonntag, Hamburg, 8 May 1988)



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